

EXCHANGE
Closing Quotations:
T.T. London 3a/29d.
On Demand 3a/2 15/16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.14

November 16, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 78

8100 日三十月+

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

OPERATING THE ARMISTICE.

German Naval Envoys Put to Sea.

MORE DEMANDS BY THE FRENCH.

London, November 14. The German light cruiser Koenigsberg put to sea on Wednesday with Plenipotentiaries of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of the Fleet to meet the British Admiralty's representatives.

Admiral von Hipper, the C-in-C of the High Seas forces, participates in the negotiations as expert adviser on the execution of the naval conditions of the armistice.

The Delivery of War Material.

Paris, November 14. A period of five days is allowed the enemy to hand over to French troops the armament and material of all kinds stipulated by the Armistice. The French Army will begin the occupation of territories as the German evacuation proceeds.—*Havas*.

The Kaiser's Future.

Paris, November 14. What to do with the Kaiser is the question most keenly debated in Paris. The French Press demands that the Kaiser be placed on trial by free peoples for the murder of 20,000,000 men and the ravaging of towns, and that no agreeable retirement be allowed him.—*Havas*.

One in Victory.

Paris, November 14. Lord Derby, the British Ambassador, has congratulated France on behalf of the British Government. He says England will always be grateful to France for what she did. England would remain closely united to France after the war.—*Havas*.

A French Demand.

Paris, November 14. The leading business men of France demand the appointment of twenty officers and business specialists for the purpose of carrying out the requisitions in Germany, these to have the same power of seizure as German officers arrogated to themselves in France.—*Havas*.

Re-Employment of French Soldiers.

Paris, November 14. A Bill has been adopted by the Chamber for the re-employment of soldiers after demobilisation. Contracts between employer and employee are considered merely suspended, not terminated.—*Havas*.

French Warships at Constantinople.

Lyon, November 15. The French warships Diderot, Mirabeau, Vergniaud, Justice, Jules Michel, Ernest Renan and six destroyers have arrived at Constantinople.—*French Wireless*.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN CROWN PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

London, November 14. A German official wireless message says the new Prussian Government issues a Proclamation confiscating the Prussian Crown's entitled property and placing it under the administration of the Ministry of Finance. Uncounted property, which is personal to the King and the Royal Family, is not affected.

Old Officials Still Functioning.

Lyon, November 15. A message from Berne states that it is difficult to obtain an assured judgment upon the situation in Germany. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that all the officials of the old regime are still functioning, including the personnel of the Government. Properly speaking, Dr. Solz continues to sign the Notes sent to the Allies, General von Schrubz, War Minister, remains at his post, and General Hindenburg retains command. The Directors of the Banks in the Empire continue to function.—*French Wireless*.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

Young Turk Notables Take Flight.

London, November 15. According to news from Constantinople, the leaders of the Young Turk Committee, notably Enver Pasha, Talaat Pasha and Djemal Pasha, have fled. All three are accused of the embezzlement of public funds.—*French Wireless*.

THE SWISS UNREST.

Federal Council's Measures Approved.

London, November 14. Reuter's correspondent at Berne says the National Council, by 136 votes to 15, approved the Federal Council's military and other precautionary measures.

ALLIED SQUADRONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Paris, November 14. The Allied naval squadrons reached Constantinople yesterday. The French Second Squadron is commanded by Admiral Lémet, whose flag flies on the battleship Tuderot.—*Havas*.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SWITZERLAND STRIKES.

Zurich, Nov. 13. The Government is holding a conference with the strikers and offers to withdraw the troops if the strike is stopped.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1918.

六月十日英港大馬六英

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED VICTORY.

Great rejoicing in London.

London, Nov. 14. There was an orgy of rejoicing in London last evening. 100,000 filled Trafalgar Square, shouting, singing, dancing, waving flags and discharging fireworks. Officers mounted on lions and fired Verey lights. German guns were hauled from the Mall and their wooden wheels thrown on a bonfire. Others were dragged in triumphant procession through the streets. There were similar scenes in all the West End thoroughfares, which were impassable to vehicles. A feature of the demonstrations, wherein it is estimated a million participated, was the absence of drunkenness. General good humour prevailed.

Germans Violating the Armistice.

London, Nov. 14. A wireless French official message says: Marshal Foch has sent a message to the German High Command stating that German troops in Belgium are committing acts of violence against the inhabitants contrary to the armistice and if these violations do not cease shortly the Allies will be obliged to take steps to terminate them.

Admiration of a British Hero.

London, Nov. 12. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports to-day: The troops are busily preparing for the advance to the Rhine, which is expected to begin within a few days. The German withdrawal generally is proceeding in orderly fashion. Many regiments are marching back with bands playing. The Germans have widely related the story of the heroism of a Tommy of the "Thirty-fourth" Division. The Prussians, after being repeatedly mown down, surrounded a British machine-gun post. A Prussian officer, with a white flag, was amazed to find a solitary British wounded lad alive, who, though promised kind treatment if he surrendered, told the Prussian to retire if he valued his life, as he meant to die with his comrades. The officer retired and the fusilade recommenced until the lad's machine-gun was silenced. The Germans were profoundly impressed by this magnificent heroism.

Rising Against Germans.

Amsterdam, Nov. 13. The "Telegraaf" states that a German aviator from Brussels landed at Roermond and declares that the people of Brussels have risen against the Germans, the officers fleeing in motor-cars.

The Only Negotiations.

London, Nov. 13. A wireless French official message informs Germany that the only permissible negotiations between the armies are those dealing with timed mines and other hurtful contrivances.

The permanent Inter-National Armistice Committee is shortly meeting at Spa to deal with all other questions, regarding which the Allied armies have been forbidden to engage in parleys.

A wireless German official message states that General Hindenburg has sent a message to the armies announcing that he remains in command with a view to leading the troops home in order and discipline. He expects officers and men to continue to do their duty.

Another Republic.

Copenhagen, Nov. 14. A Berlin message reports that a republic has been proclaimed by the Brunswick Soldiers' Council and a Red Guard established. The People's Commissaries at Berlin have issued a proclamation promising universal suffrage to all men and women aged twenty.

Relieving German Distress.

London, Nov. 12. In reply to Herr Ebert's appeal President Wilson has sent a reassuring message to the people of Germany promising aid in food-supplies and relief for the distressing want. He asks assurances that public order will be maintained in Germany and for the equitable food distribution to be guaranteed.

A Converted Prince.

London, Nov. 12. A patrol found Prince Henry of Prussia at Duke Frederick Ferdinand's castle at Eckernfoerde. He declared his adhesion to the revolution.

The Crown Prince.

London, Nov. 14. The Crown Prince's fate is still a mystery. Telegrams now state that he arrived at Eysden on Tuesday and was conveyed to the Maastricht residence of the Governor of Limburg.

THE CONTROL OF FOOD.

London, Nov. 14. In the House of Commons, in the debate on the vote of credit, Mr. J. R. Clynes said the control of supplies and prices must continue until more normal times. In conjunction with the United States an Inter-Allied organisation had been established to assist the starving enemy. Allies and neutrals had first claim; but victory imposed on us the obligation of supplying the immediate needs of the beaten foe.

Mr. Astor, Secretary of the Food Ministry, said the danger from the American Meat Trust was far more serious than realized. It was a danger to all importing countries. It had branches in the Argentine, Australia and New Zealand and it controlled fifty per cent of the available importable world's supplies of meat. There was going to be a real meat shortage in Europe, but he believed the Inter-Allied Food Council would be stronger than the Meat Trust and able to dictate to it.

BRITISH LIBERAL UNITY.

London, Nov. 14. Mr. Asquith privately addressed his supporters in the House of Commons last evening. It is understood that he dwelt on the necessity for maintaining the unity of the Liberals which was in no way impaired by the Premier's speech of 12th November. He said that if the Liberal policy foreshadowed by the Premier was forthcoming every Liberal could support it. He deprecated the Government running candidates against the Liberals.

A number of speakers urged that Mr. Asquith should be appointed Peace Plenipotentiary. The conclusion of the peace strengthens the idea in political circles of the possibility of a rapprochement of the two wings of the Liberal party.

BERKLEYBRIDGE, in the "Times."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BULGARIAN PILLAGING.

London, Nov. 14.

The Serbians officially denounce the Bulgarian systematic and wholesale pillaging of Serbia territory since the armistice. The whole country is utterly denuded of all livestock and provisions. Everything transportable has been carried off, including the inhabitants' clothing.

UNREST IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 13. There is some unrest here and in Barcelona. Stormy scenes occurred in the Spanish Chamber, several Deputies attacking the Monarchy.

THE ALLIED VICTORY.

CINGALESE IN DISTRESS.

Complimentary Message from Governor of Macao.

Sad Case at the Magistracy.

We have received for publication copies of the following telegrams:

From the Governor of Macao, to the Governor of Hongkong, 16th November, 1918.—"On this historical occasion I beg to congratulate Your Excellency for the good fortune we were favoured with and rejoice at the words of moving kindness addressed to His Excellency the President of the Republic and the Portuguese people by His Majesty King George V. of England. Greeting Your Excellency, I beg to greet His Majesty King George V. and the British Nation—Tanganyika."

From the Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong, to the Governor of Macao, 16th November, 1918.—"I have received Your Excellency's telegram of yesterday with great pleasure and on behalf of this Colony I thank you for your kind message of greeting on the occasion of the successful Armistice with Germany, which I will communicate through the proper channel to His Majesty the King. Please accept the assurance of my high consideration."—Severn."

Inspector Kent said that the man came to see Mr. Wodehouse and told him (Mr. Wodehouse) that he might probably find a friend of his who could advance him the money, and when he reached Ceylon he might send it back, but he had failed to find the man. The next day he again went to Mr. Wodehouse who sent him to Inspector Kent to have him brought up before the Court and he was sent to the House of Detention. As far as the Police were concerned they had nothing whatever against him. He had only 55 cents left and his passport.

His Worship said defendant would be sent to the Seamen's Institute to live for a week, the expenses being paid out of the Poor-Box and meanwhile Inspector Kent would communicate with Commander Backwith so as to get defendant a job on board a ship that he might work his passage to Ceylon. He also wanted the defendant to appear in Court next Saturday.

Defendant then left the Court thanking the Magistrate very much.

CHILL ON THE LIVER.

is a frequent cause of sickness at this time of year. Therefore keep your liver active, your system clean and your body healthy by the occasional use of

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thus avoiding chills and colds, constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches.

Pinkettes are tiny, but thorough, set as gently as nature, Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sheshun Road, Shanghai.

PARADE SERVICE.

A Thanksgiving Service is to be held to-morrow, Sunday, the 17th instant, at 10 a.m., by Parades in their place of worship in Elgin street.

FANCY DRESS DANCE.

We learn that arrangements are being made in connection with the Police Reserve to hold a Fancy Dress (Dance) in the City Hall. The function will probably take place on or about December 11.

WAR COMFORTS.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild sends us the following report for October of 1918, in connection with the local branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild:

City Hall Work Party (under Mrs. Lammett for Mrs. Stahl).

12 cases were packed for transmission to Vladivostock, containing:—149 mosquito nets, 99 sheets,

112 pillow cases, 780 handkerchiefs, 280 shirts,

325 pairs of pyjamas, 204 bed jackets, 225 vests, 101 dressing gowns, 43 pairs of slippers, 10 pairs of bed boots, 30 shroud, 39 table covers, 14 small bags, 4 triangular bandages, 6 head bandages, 4 eye bandages, 21 pairs of operation stockings, 60 mops, 12 food covers, 6 pneumonia jackets, 109 milk covers, 82 towels, 17 reversible jackets, 15 small pillows, 510 pairs socks, 120 pairs knee caps, 53 mufflers, 54 helmets, 12 caps.

Union Church Working Party (under Mrs. Macrae).—Three cases for Vladivostock, containing:—24 mosquito nets, 38 many-tail bandages, 42 rolled bandages, 12 eye bandages, 12 half-hair bags, 62 pairs pajamas, 25 bed jackets, 42 d.c.s. food covers, 7 d.c.s. scrubbers, 24 hospital squares, 13 pairs bed socks, 3 medical scrubs, 1 sleeveless sweater, 5 pairs knee caps, 7 helmets, 14 knitted scrubbers, 33 d.c.s. khaki handkerchiefs, 10 d.c.s. food covers, 20 d.c.s. gaze swabs and 72 d.c.s. rolled bandages.

Catholic Women's League (under Miss Louise).—13 pairs socks, 5 pairs bed socks, 3 mittens, 1 sleeveless sweater, 5 pairs knee caps, 7 helmets, 14 knitted scrubbers, 33 d.c.s. scrubbers, 10 d.c.s. food covers, 20 d.c.s. gaze swabs and 72 d.c.s. rolled bandages.

Wesleyan working party (under Mrs. Mitchellmore).—60 shirts, 22 mittens, 28 pair socks, 6 d.c.s. handkerchiefs, 23 scrubbers, 624 rolled bandages, 11 vests, 10 balaclava caps, 11 knee caps, 1 surgical stocking, 7 mittens and 32 swabs.

Peek Club (under Mrs. Sutherland).—622 roller bandages, 96 many-tail bandages, 96 shell swabs, 72 gaze swabs and 5 pneumonia jackets.

Helena May Institute (under Mrs. Jordan).—636 roller bandages, 6 triangular bandages, 11 pairs knee caps, 2 pairs surgical stockings, 7 scrubbers and 57 mittens.

U.S.R.O. (under Mrs. Keigwin).—710 roller bandages, 9 eye bandages, 18 shell swabs, 13 pairs knee caps, 2 pairs socks, 4 mittens, 1 balaclava helmet, 2 pairs wristlets and 3 scrubbers.

GOLF.

To-morrow's Championship Finals.

The final of the Championship, between R. A. Lawrie and A. Ritchie, will be played to-morrow at Fendall; drive off about 9.15 a.m.

The finalists in the Junior Championship are A. Leach and E. H. Scott, and it is hoped that this tie

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GENERAL NEWS.

For Life and After.
Mr. J. M. Horne, M.P., speaking at Liverpool recently read the following letter recently received by discharged soldier: "The Minister of Pensions has decided to continue your pension at the rate of 22s. 9d. a week from July 31, 1918, till Jan. 31, 1919, then at the rate of 19s. 6d. for life, at the expiration of which you will again be medically examined with a view to consideration of your claim for further pension."

Roll of Honour.
Lieutenant Donald Holland Macartney, Eastern Ontario Regiment and Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, who has been killed in action, was the second son of the late Sir Holliday Macartney, K.C.M.G., who was for so many years Councillor to the Chinese Legation in London. Lieut. Macartney was educated at Highgate School and was connected with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in Canada, where he was residing at the time. Proceeding to France with one of the first Canadian contingents he was wounded early in 1915, and later he was gassed in the fight for the Vimy Ridge. He was thirty years of age.

Formerly of Kobe.
Lieutenant Alan Hyder Hall; Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed on May 30, was born in 1887, and was the son of the late Silver Hall, M.I.M.E., M.Inst.C.E., of Tokyo, Japan. Educated at Richmond School, Yorkshire, and at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, U.S.A., he began his career in an engineering firm in Japan, later joining the staff of a firm at Keijo. Shortly after the outbreak of war he volunteered for military service and secured his commission in August, 1915, after training in the Inns of Court O.T.C. In the autumn of the same year he was sent to the front, where he took part in various operations and gained a mention in despatches in 1916. He was killed while on patrol duty for which he had volunteered. Meeting with a party of the enemy who were holding a wood, he refused to surrender, and while withdrawing with the sergeant who was with him was fired at and killed. His company commander wrote in terms of high praise of the gallant way in which he met his death and of the valuable information which he was able to send back. Lieutenant Hall was a well-known member of the Yokohama and Kobe Athletic Clubs.

The Broken Soldier.
There is a certain class of employer who is endeavouring to exploit the men discharged from the Forces by offering them a wage which, as the President of the National Association of Grocers' Assistants points out, would mean starvation if they were not in receipt of a pension. Some time ago they heard of men being offered a pound a week for working as shop assistants 12 hours a day. Similar cases are constantly coming to the knowledge of the Discharged Soldiers' Federation. Employers telephone to them for men and offer totally inadequate wages, "and only the other day," the secretary said recently, "a man applied to us for a gardener and offered £5. We wrote to him, as we do in all such cases, that comes to our notice, and pointed out that it is impossible for a man to live on such a wage and that we consider it is exploiting discharged men to make such an offer. It is for the men themselves to refuse all offers of the kind." The National Federation of Discharged and Demobilised Sailors and Soldiers have sent a deputation to Mr. Hodge to ask for an all-round increase in the present rate of pensions. "The men who have saved the country are worse off than anyone," Mr. B. G. Stedman, the Pensions Secretary of the Federation, said recently "because the only increase they have had since 1915 is the 2s. 6d. which was granted in the 1917 warrant, and makes the maximum for men discharged from the Army and Navy as much 2s. 6d. The whole Federation, which includes three-fifths of all the discharged men, and the country as well, are at the back of this demand for an increase."

GENERAL NEWS.

General Horvath.
According to the Siberian Telegraph Agency General Horvath has been appointed High Commissioner of the Siberian Government for the Far East.

Women Workers.

Dilke House, Malet-street, the offices of the Women's Trade Union, is one of the busiest centres in London. Recently the stairs were occupied by girls on strike from two leading provision firms. They were out for a war bonus, and they had come to seek trade union assistance. "This sort of thing is happening here all day long," said Mr. Leslie, the organising secretary. "Directly workers go on strike their first action is to rush up here and become members of the trade union. You saw all those girls on the stairs?—Similar scenes are being enacted at this minute in each of our 600 branches."

Mr. Wells at Nine Shillings.—It will be interesting to see whether the novel-reading public will rise so far above itself as to pay nine shillings for Mr. Wells's new story, "Joan and Peter," which is published. The publishers announce that it is three times as long as the ordinary novel, and we have no doubt it is three times as good. Still, the attempt to sell novels by weight has not hitherto succeeded. Mr. Heinemann, if we remember right, attempted it, or something like it, a few years ago. He even published in two volumes a novel by Sir Hall Caine, and also a novel by William de Morgan. But the public did not like it, and Mr. Heinemann became an orthodox publisher again.

Legless Hero.—Gallantry by a soldier who lost both his legs in saving a woman's life has been rewarded by the King bestowing on him the Albert Medal. At a railway station in France, states the London Gazette, a woman who was crossing the line in front of a troop train to reach a passenger train, was caught by the buffer of the engine. Private George Bennett, 12th Lancers, rushed to help her and pulled her into the six foot way between the two trains. Unfortunately a basket which the woman was carrying was struck by the troop train and knocked Bennett against the passenger train, with the result that he was badly injured and has suffered the amputation of both his legs. But for his presence of mind and courage the woman would probably have been killed.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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A. A. ALVES.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1918.

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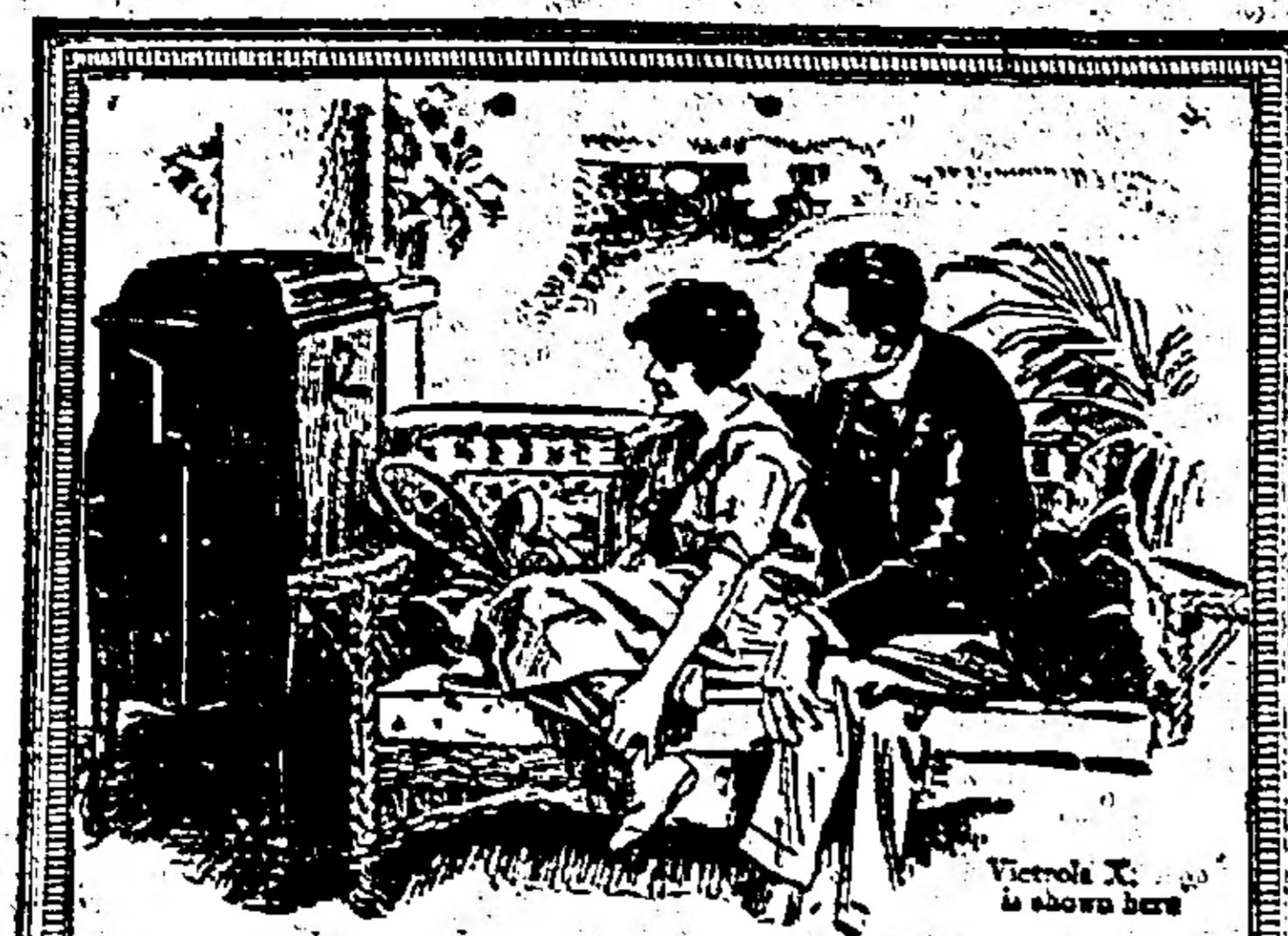
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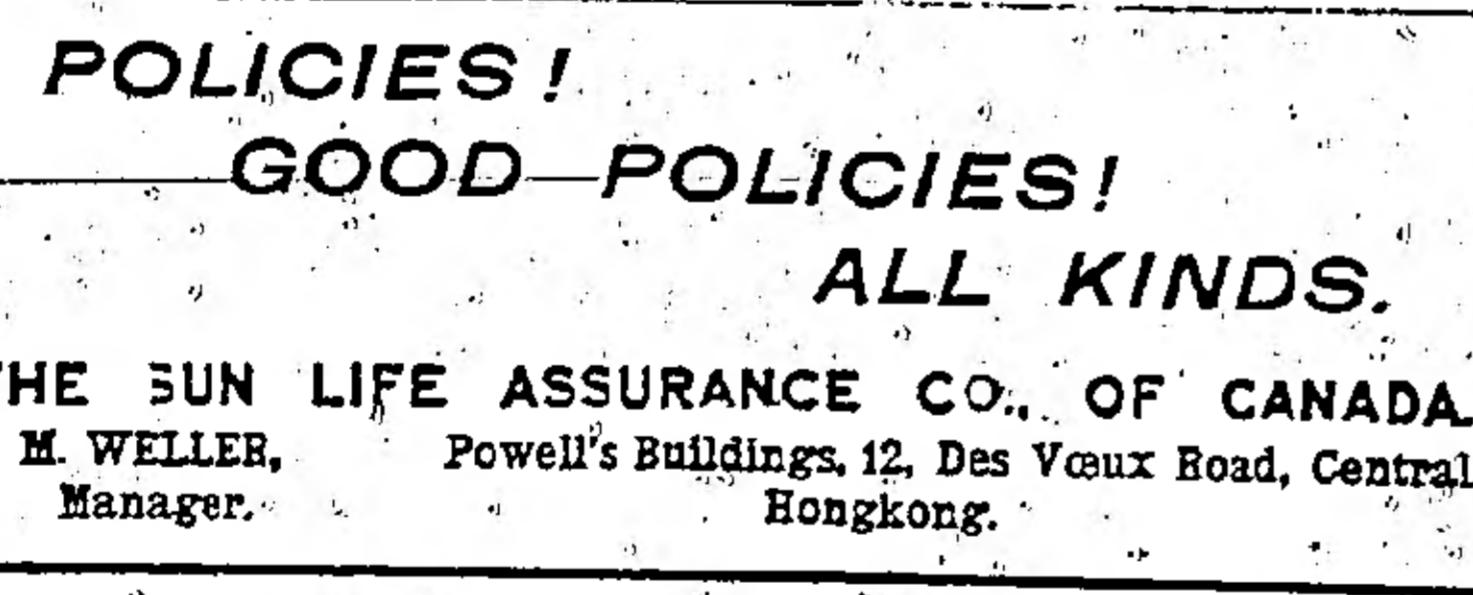
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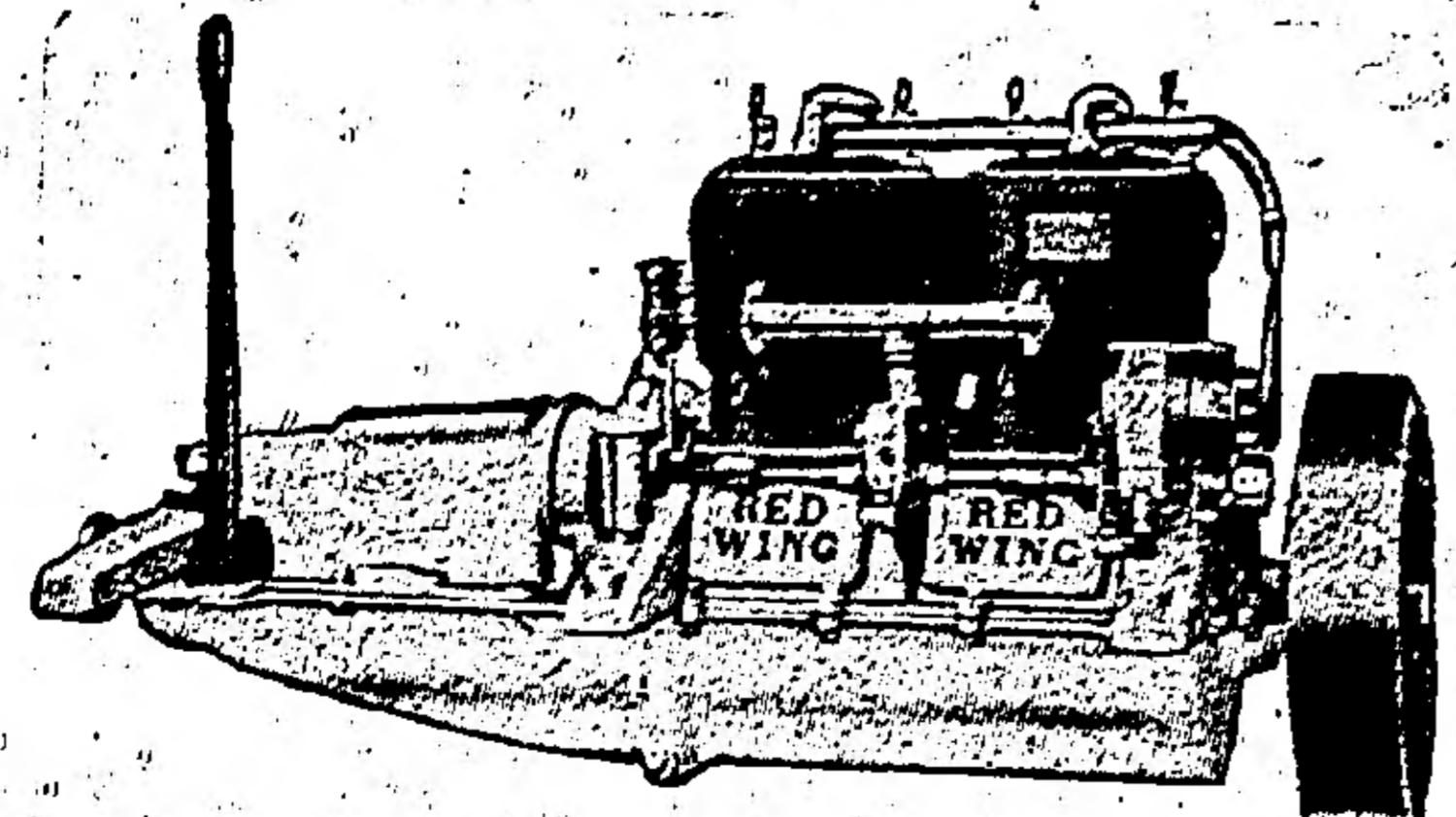
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WANTED.—A Liver and White POINTER DOG, with no blemish on the colour since the 5th inst. Finder will be rewarded and if not returned will be prosecuted. Apply Box No. 1446, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

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FOR SALE—Galesend, 109, The Peak; SIX ROOMS; grass tennis court. Immediate possession. Apply C. H. Gale, Public Works Department.

NOTICES.

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NOTICES.

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED.—Elephants, Lions, Tigers for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold. Communicate with A. K. Taylor, No. 4 Government Quarters, Park Road.

NOTICE.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST

SCIENTIST, OF HONGKONG

announces a free lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

BLISS KNAPP, C.S.E.

at the THEATRE ROYAL,

TUESDAY, November 19th, 1918

AT 3.30 P.M.

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A. SIRE,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

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APPLICATION forms for

Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1919.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month:

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 charter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1918.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech on coming reforms proves to us that the Government is looking ahead, and that already there has been mapped out a vast programme of reconstruction. No one can question the absolutely vital necessity of marshalling all our powers of organisation and far-sightedness, in order to meet the colossal task which is in front of us, for we must virtually reconstruct the whole world, politically, economically and socially. The old order of things must of necessity disappear for ever, and a new era in the history of the world is even now beginning. The greatest factor to be taken into account is the spirit of revolution which is now so prevalent, and Mr. Lloyd George recognises this all-important fact and suggests that, if wisely directed, it may be for the good. We have seen what this revolutionary spirit, used in the wrong manner, has done to Russia, Bulgaria, Austria and now Germany, but the Prime Minister considers that it only requires national unity, co-operation and sacrifice to bring good out of evil. The tragedy of Russia could never be re-enacted in Britain, but we must guard against a certain amount of reaction and dissension, which is almost bound to occur.

If, as Mr. Lloyd George desires, we obtain a united Government, backed up by the solid weight of the nation as a whole, the greatest obstacles in the future can be overcome with ease. Of course the first steps in the great work will be taken at the peace table, when all the nations will know definitely on what foundations they have to start to rebuild. After that, it depends on the nation whether it makes or mars its future, and as far as we ourselves are concerned, we can confidently look forward. Even now the initial steps are being taken by the Reconstruction Ministry with Dr. Addison at its head, and no work could be more essential at the present time. The first and foremost thing to be done is to see to the interests of labour, and this has already been arranged, for the Ministry has reviewed the entire question of reinstatement in the positions and trades left by soldiers and sailors, with the result that 63 per cent. of the fighters are now promised reinstatement on the basis of a revised promise. It will be a gigantic task to demobilise and find work for the millions of returned men, but a vast scheme has been drawn up which will simplify it to a large extent. In another column will be found a detailed account of the scheme, and the methods by which work is to be found for some ten millions of men and women.

To ensure this, it is the urgent duty of the Government to see that as much as possible of the world's raw materials is secured for Great Britain, her Dominions and her Allies, and in the position in which we now stand, this will surely be done. Consider what must be done to effect this. The railways will have to be re-equipped; fleets of ships will have to be built; factories will have to be converted back to the arts of peace. There will be much need here for creation, and there can be no substitute for central direction inspired and controlled by the State; in this connection it is interesting to know that already groups of industrial experts in every Department are being linked up with the Government, and trade committees are being formed to meet the new conditions. The war has undoubtedly taught us the necessity of bold far-seeing policies, and there can be no doubt that the Government has taken a firm grasp of the situation. We have fought and won the biggest fight in the annals of history, but we are face to face, with another terrific task—to bring order out of chaos, and there is every reason to believe that success is already assured.

The Wave of Socialism.

The wave of extreme Socialism which is passing over Europe at the present time looks like involving quite a number of countries. Even peaceful Switzerland, Republic though it is, has become affected, while in Holland and in Spain the movement appears to be directed against the Monarchy. The unrest in Holland seems to have come to a head very quickly, and from the telegrams arriving it will be seen that the men at the head of the new movement have mapped out a definite and clearly defined scheme: To-day and to-morrow a Congress is being held for the specific purpose of establishing Soviets all over the country, while it is openly declared that the Supreme Soviet intends taking control of the administration of the country. That such proposals should be publicly declared shows the depth of the movement, and the fact that the Socialists are not afraid to assert their opposition to the Monarchy is further evidence that they are in a position of very considerable strength. Indeed, Mr. Trotski says that they do not fear violence as the Government cannot rely on the Army or on the majority of the police. Whether that is so or not we have no means of knowing, but we should not be at all surprised if it is found that Socialist propaganda has spread into the ranks of the Army and taken a firm hold there.

Seizing Their Opportunity.

Of late we have seen one or two evidences of growing unrest among the Dutch troops and the people generally. That has been caused very largely by circumstances arising out of the war, for it has to be remembered that Holland, though not a belligerent, has had very heavy burdens to bear during the past four years. And where there are internal hardships to be borne, the agitator always has added scope for activity. What has undoubtedly contributed to bring matters to a head now is the overthrow of Germany by the Allies and the professed conversion of that country to Republicanism. These things could not happen without affecting Holland, whose Socialists now see no reason why they should not make a decisive bid for power. Their leader declares that the influence of militarism which has been felt in Holland has emanated from the Royal Court, which is antagonistic to the spirit of the people. There is probably some degree of truth in that assertion, and we can well understand the Social Democrats seeking to use the present opportunity to come to the top and to crush a policy with which they have sympathy. There are doubtless big events pending in Holland, but whatever occurs we trust that anarchy and revolt will not be given full play. Reform on sound lines is good for every country, but it is always far easier to pull down than it is to build up.

Fiscal Policies.

It will be interesting to see what policy the Coalition Government at Home, if it remains in power during the reconstruction period, will adopt in regard to the fiscal question. That controversial subject has been dropped during the war, though we had an idea that opinion was veering round to the view that there would have to be a drastic modification of our so-called Free Trade after the war. We shall be particularly curious to see what attitude Mr. Lloyd George takes on the matter, as he was, before the war, a most bitter opponent of Tariff Reform. In a telegram yesterday he was credited with saying that he would not be prepared to go as far as the Paris resolutions went, but we cannot see that those decisions were particularly drastic, as it was specifically laid down therein that the methods to be employed should have regard to the principles which govern the Allies' respective economic policies. At any rate, it is almost time the Entente Powers formulated their plans on this subject, and Britain's attitude thereto will be of the highest significance and importance.

DAY BY DAY.

-PRIDE IS THE NEVER-FAILING VICE OF FOOLS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the first anniversary of the capture of Joppa in Palestine.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2/16d.

Golf.

A Ladies' Golf Competition will be played at Faafung on the last two Tuesdays in November.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 2 amounted to 63,726 tons and the sales during the period to 48,894.

Theatricals.

The W.O.'s N.O.O.'s and men of the Manchester Regiment have issued invitations for a performance of "The Arcadians" to be given in the Mount Austin Theatre on the 19th inst.

Consul for Brazil.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recognise Mr. Jose Miguel Alves as Consul for Brazil in Hongkong.

New Sanitary Board Member.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. Sam Wan Tso to be a Member of the Sanitary Board for a term of three years with effect from the 15th November, 1918, vice Mr. Ng Hon-Tsz resigned.

Moslem Thanksgiving Service.

At the conclusion of the usual Friday prayer, a Thanksgiving Service was held in the Mosque, at which an appropriate address was delivered by Mr. A. F. Arculli. The speaker mentioned the glorious deeds of the Empire which have saved civilisation, and expressed the loyalty and devotion of Moslems to the King-Emperor.

Ordnances Approved.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—An Ordinance to prohibit exhibitions, publications, and advertisements of an indecent, obscene, revolting, or offensive nature. An Ordinance to provide that with certain exceptions no person shall reside within the Peak District without the consent of the Governor in Council.

Systematic Thefts of Railings.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of two pieces of iron railing. Inspector Kent, prosecuted. A Chinese constable deposed that he was on duty at Robinson Road when he saw the defendant carrying the iron. He stopped him, and, not being satisfied with his answers when questioned, arrested him. Defendant said that he was given the iron railings to carry by another man. He could not find that man now. Inspector Kent remarked that there were a lot of iron railings stolen from Bowes Road and Black's Links and even the standards were carried off. A systematic raid was being made upon all railings on the upper levels. His Worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

A Factory Incident.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of eight pieces of overhead trolley rail, weighing 100 lbs. and valued at about \$15, the property of the Green Island Cement Co.'s factory at Hoko Uo. Inspector P. Brazil prosecuted. The head-watchesman of the factory deposed that at 4.30 a.m. to-day he was making a tour of the place when he saw the defendant dragging along a piece of rail. He stopped him and questioned him, but, not being satisfied with his answers, arrested him. Defendant said he went to the factory at 5.30 a.m. to find a friend to borrow some money, when he was seized by three Indians who made him carry a piece of iron. His Worship remanded the case till Monday morning so as to enable defendant to find his friend from whom he tried to borrow money.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 23, 1893.)

The Dollar.

November 16.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/4.

The Great Upset.

November 18.—The following appears in an article on the "Justices of the Peace":—These simple minded Justices would be in a pretty pickle if they should themselves called on to do any of the other work usually attaching to their title. How many of the gentlemen whose names are on the Roster know what a warrant is like, or how it is to be signed, or for what purpose, or on what grounds, or in fact anything about it? Perhaps one in a hundred, or perhaps less. Yet they are specially honoured with a mass of legislation empowering them to issue warrants, and to do a great deal of important and delicate work for which they are woefully incompetent. Fortunately, the stipendiary Magistrates are able and willing to do all there is to be done, and probably these amateurs never will be asked to do the work; but if so, why were they appointed? And why did they accept the appointment? They are, after years of office, demonstrably incapable of even feebly screening their vivid verdancy—then why did they ever become Justices? The only theory that explains the problem is—that they were fools, and fools they remain."

Alleged Tennis.

November 18.—The following comment appears on a tennis match between Police and Press teams:—His late Majesty, Solomon the 1st, King of Israel and originator of the art of paragraph writing, is reported to have said that when you want to write an article or book, you must first make up your mind what it is to be about, and then you are half through; next you must design your title, and the thing is as good as done. Well, in the present case it is exceedingly difficult to know exactly what to call the subject. It was alleged to be tennis, but that is untrue; it was more like skittles, only that instead of having "men" it was all balls and rackets—or rather affixed with rackets, if the play was anything to go by. Then again, it was alleged by the performers to be an exhibition of the Press, but as they only represented the "China Mail" and "Daily Press," the absurdity of any such allegation is shown to be only equalled by the size of the defendants' mouths. More than that cannot be expressed in words—unless we try the German language, which have some of 96 syllables."

Mr. H. J. Gedge.

November 20.—Mr. H. J. Gedge, of this Colony, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court at Shanghai by Chief Justice Hancon on the 14th inst.

Mr. Gedge will represent Messrs. Johnson, Stukes and Master in the Model Settlement.

Hoangkong Rifle Association.

November 20.—A field of eleven members turned up on Saturday to compete at 700 and 300 yards for the Long Range cup and spoons.

The cup was won for the first time by Comdr. Ashe, R.N., with the respectable总 score of 83, and he also secured the handicap spoon. Mr. Mann won the net spoon.

A Library.

November 21.—The nucleus of the library to be established by the "Jib Loi" has now arrived from home, and consists of a very good selection of miscellaneous works, which may be seen at the room so kindly placed at the Society's disposal by Dr. Cantlie, the genial President.

Lawyers' "Touts".

November 23.—One pet theory of British law is that litigation should always be avoided, if possible, but as a matter of fact,

since the natural instinct of man is to benefit himself, and the pecuniary interest of the legal profession would not be promoted by a rigid adherence to any such lofty ideal, one cannot but think

MILITARY REFUND.

Important War Office Announcement.

The War Office announcement that persons proceeding from abroad to the United Kingdom on their own initiative for purposes of joining the British Army are not entitled to a subsequent refund of their passage money. The only exception at present is in the case of candidates for commissions in technical corps, for example, R.E., R.E.M.C., A.V.C., A.S.C., A.O.C., and Workshop Officers, whose cases will be brought now in line with those for other branches of the service. No refunds will be granted to any who embark on their own initiative after December 1st next, nor in any case will refunds be given to those whose services are not accepted, so that it is most desirable that any candidate should ascertain before starting whether required.

After the above mentioned date any candidate desirous of obtaining a commission in such technical corps should apply to the General Officer Commanding at Headquarters of Commands who will forward to War Office their applications, by telegram if necessary, but confirming and giving fuller particulars by letter. Applications should state age, technical and other qualifications, technical reference in the United Kingdom if possible, also general suitability and degree of medical fitness. If required by the War Office passage will be provided in the appropriate grade of accommodation.

MISSIONS OF SEAMEN.

A Year's Work in Hongkong.

The collections at St Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow are to be on behalf of the Missions to Seamen:

The following is a summary of the work of the local branch during last year:—401 visits to ships, 99 visits to Sailors' Homes, etc., 93 visits to Hospitals, 91 services in Church, 45 administrations of the Holy Communion, 12 concerts, 3,071 men present at concerts, 12,250 letters written in Institute, 1,200 books, magazines, etc. put on ships or sent to troops, Library formed of over 1,000 volumes, 46 meetings held in Institute (e.g.: Orange Lodge, Young Men's Club, etc.). The Chaplain has also taken or assisted 63 services at St. John's Cathedral and at other places.

PATENTS.

It is notified in the "Hongkong Government Gazette" that, on the application of the Standard Oil Company of New York, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Council has been pleased to direct that the said Company may use and publish in the Colony for a period of one year from the 2nd day of November, 1918, an invention for a fire extinguishing apparatus without prejudice to the Letters Patent to be granted for the said invention.

It is also notified that, on the application of Marian Obrembski, Herbert Charles Recker and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire as agents for the Taikoo-Sugar Refining Company, Limited, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Council has been pleased to direct that they may use and publish in the Colony for a further period of six months from the 7th day of November, 1918, an invention for the preparation or manufacture of a vegetable decolorising carbon called "Albit" without prejudice to the Letters Patent to be granted for the said invention.

It is to be hoped that the art treasures of the Hermitage Gallery in the Winter Palace at Petrograd survived the fire which were spread by the Bolsheviks through the city. It is said that many of the pictures were removed months ago to the Kremlin at Moscow, but as this building has been bombarded too it would seem there is little chance of escape for these masterpieces. News from Petrograd, indeed, says that many works of art have been plundered from the great palaces and sold for a handful of roubles or less in the market place. It is interesting to note that the Hermitage Gallery owes its inception to that unusually enlightened monarch Catherine II., who purchased several valuable collections in 1771 to form the nucleus of a State gallery. Catherine II., like our Queen Victoria, was a real lover and patron of the arts, and bought the rich collection of Sir Robert Walpole, as well as other foreign ones, and the trustees of the Hermitage Gallery have certainly exercised remarkable discretion. Some of the Teniers and Paul Potters are unique. From the private gallery of William III. of the Netherlands a remarkable collection of Dutch artists was gathered. But in all the galleries the most precious treasures are the "Adoration of the Magi" by Botticelli, a triptych of Perugino, three Raphael's, and that wonderfully beautiful "Judith with the Head of Holophernes" of Giorgione. There are in addition some fine specimens of Titian and later Venetians.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"The British way is to let political institutions grow up, making our arrangements ad hoc as circumstances suggest. That is how we have acquired the political mystery called the British Constitution," says Trist, "and if we want an Imperial Constitution it is the only way we shall ever get one that will wear. It seems worth while to observe that it is also the only way in which we shall get that sort of loose international federation after which the world is now groping, dimly conscious that it is in the supreme need of the times."

Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. F. Milne, who has been gazetted to the temporary rank of full general while commander-in-chief of the British Army in Macedonia

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

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TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT



EXTRA SPECIAL

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

is opening at Kowloon

TO-MORROW NIGHT, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER, 17TH.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY

Prices of Admission.

Full Box, 6 Seats	\$15
Single Box Seat	3
First Chairs	2
Second Chairs	1
Stalls	50 cts.
Pit	30

W. HARMSTON. Proprietor.

PIRACY IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Daring Raids in Broad Daylight. A story of daring piracy was reported to the Police yesterday afternoon, by Li Fat, coxswain of the launch Taikoo Dock. It appears that the Taikoo Dock had to pay their Chinese employees yesterday, so men were sent to the Bank to get the money. After getting the money, they put it in three boxes, the total being \$32,000 in various denominations. They left Murray Pier at about 2 p.m. with a crew of six men and ten passengers. When near Kellef Island, one of the men who boarded the launch at Hongkong as a passenger seized hold of the coxswain, striking his head with a revolver, and forced him down into the hold. The men evidently had information to the effect that a huge sum of money was being carried, and it appears that some of the crew were accomplices. It seems that the coxswain was kept a prisoner in the hold, for the pirates had taken good care to cover the hold. After twenty-five minutes as a captive, he forced open the hold, and, coming to the deck, he found that his launch was anchored off Sai Oe Wan, on the mainland on the opposite side of the Dock. He then started to search for the money, and he found out that the three boxes had been broken open and \$17,000 taken away. The fact that there were five armed men on board naturally frightened the others. A Chinese passenger on the launch was also searched by the robbers, who took from him personal jewellery to the value of \$55.

The Police are now hot on the trail of the pirates, and it is hoped they will be brought to book early. Where the pirates have gone is not at present known.

BUSINESS.—To form a Poultry Association and to arrange to hold a Poultry Show at an early date.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1918.

STEEL EXPORTS.

Raising of American Embargo.

A telegram has been received by a well-known firm in Hongkong from America, indicating that the embargo has been raised on the principal lines of steel. Prices, however, are said to still rule high.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.
WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters, Victoria Barracks, until 13 o'clock NOON on TUESDAY, 26th November, 1918, for the supply of FORAGE for the period 1st January, 1919, to 31st March, 1919.

Forms of Tender and other particulars may be obtained from the office of the O.C. A.S.C. at the Headquarters Offices, Hongkong, 16th November, 1918.

HONGKONG POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING in connection with the above will be held in the "MUSIC ROOM" of the CITY HALL at 5.15 P.M. on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th inst.

BUSINESS.—

To form a Poultry Association and to arrange to hold a Poultry Show at an early date.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1918.



THE VICTORY SMILE

SEE him smile. He has heard the great good news, and it pleases him immensely as it pleases every one of us. Who is he? Never mind. It's a sure thing he's no Hun. They can't smile that way in Germany nowadays. There is something behind that smile that you should know.

He has been thinking out how to help the boys who have won the great Victory and he has come to a decision. The decision is to devote all his spare cash to help the wounded and he is going to have some fun for his money. You will see him on HEATHER DAY buying rosettes, you will see him at St. Andrew's Fair shying balls at the effigy of Kaiser Bill and just for luck, he is going to buy some tickets in St. Andrew's War Bond Drawing. He knows where the money is going and he feels in a much happier mood over parting with it than he did last year at this time. You think it all out and you, too, will stump up and smile.

HEATHER DAY

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

29th November 1918

ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, CLUBS, HOTELS & STORES.

JAEGER
FINE PURE WOOL
PREVENTS CHILL

We are now showing the latest novelties in
Waistcoats, Socks, Dressing gowns,
Overcoats, Mufflers, Sweaters, Slippers,
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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
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Glyn's Hand
made Hats
Old English makeNEGLIGES in all the NEWEST
MATERIALS and SMARTEST SHAPES.

SOFT FELTS, CAPS, STRAWS, and the POPULAR VELOUR.

SINGLE and DOUBLE STERLING.

NEW MUSIC.

FOR THE COMING SEASON.

"HAVONOLA"
"MORE CANDY"
"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"
"ALL I NEED IS A GIRL"
"CHERRY BLOSSOM"
"JOAN OF ARC"
"OH! JOHNNY OH!"
ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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OF
HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT
ON THE MARKET

T. B. HALL & CO. LTD.



THIS FAMOUS BRAND

OF STOUT

IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS

AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY

AND PURITY.

SOLE AGENTS

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London & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG,
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FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

P. L. Knight
Acting Superintendent



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HONGKONG NAGASAKI YOKOHAMA

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These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

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Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Yokohama Maru T. 12,344 & Tamba Maru T. 12,510	SUN., 17th Nov., at 11 a.m. SATUR., 7th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE	"Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"Tenso Maru T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 19th Nov. SATURDAY, 22nd Nov.
LONDON	OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DELOS, CALIFORNIA, CAVITE, TOWNVILLE, VIA MANILA, ZAMBANA BRISBANE, SYDNEY, CHAMPAK, KORE, TOKIO, NAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL TO COLOMBO, MALACCA & COLOMBO, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

1 Outgoing Shanghai after Mid.

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Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Suwa Maru MON., 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
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For Steamers. To Sail.

SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	19th Nov. at noon
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TIENTSIN	Huluchow	23rd Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Singan	26th Nov. at noon

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Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong Nov. 16, 1918.

SHIPPING NEWS.

American Shipping Combine.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—One of the principal reasons for the forthcoming transfer of the British interests in the International Mercantile Marine Company to an English syndicate (the president of the big Morgan concern has admitted that the negotiations are likely to be concluded before long, certainly long before the next interest date, in April) is, I am given to understand, to prepare the ground for another huge American combine from which all British influence will be eliminated. This scheme aims at the amalgamation of the American concerns in the Mercantile Marine Company with the Gulf and West India, United Fruit and Pacific Mail-lines, as well as the New York Shipping Company, with the object of engaging on a large scale in the North Atlantic, Trans-Pacific, and Central and South American trades after the war. An initial capital of at least \$50,000,000 is mentioned, but much more will be required, unless, of course, the value of shipping property falls considerably after the conclusion of peace.

German Ships in
Chilian Waters.

As far as can be ascertained, there are lying along the west coast of South America, chiefly at Chilean ports, no fewer than 90 German ships, sail and steam, aggregating 247,342 tons, of which 72,585 tons are at Valparaiso. As has been shown in these columns from time to time of late, says a recent issue of the "Journal of Commerce," a spirit of restlessness is now very evident, leading many to suspect that the Hunns have some plan on foot. Indeed, no fewer than seven of these steamers had their engines completely wrecked by dynamite, which has caused the Chilean authorities to send troops on board for the purpose of maintaining order, and, if at all possible, of saving the vessels from further damage, so that they may be available for service whenever required. Of late a large quantity of nitrate has been bought by the Allies from the W.C.S.A., much of it stowed in the holds of Germans, who will not, however, touch the money until war is at an end. The service between New York and Valparaiso, via Panama, now takes 18 days, and many travellers return home by way of Buenos Ayres, which is said to be the shortest route, even making allowance for the trans-Andine journey.

Women as Naval
Architects.

The Council of the Institution of Naval Architects is seeking, by means of a referendum, to obtain the views of members, associate members, and associates of the institution, on the subject of the admission of women to such class or classes of membership as they may, apart from the question of sex, be qualified for under the present rules of the institution. Under the rules governing the admission of candidates to the institution women are not eligible, and as any alteration of these rules necessitated not only the assent of a two-thirds majority of the members, associate-members, associate-members, and associates of the institution, but also the consent of the Privy Council to the corresponding alteration in the Royal Charter of Incorporation, the Council desire in the first instance to ascertain the views of those members of the institution who are qualified to vote on this question. So far, these are only three cases of ladies seeking admission to the institution. Each of these candidates has received a technical training, and has been engaged in making calculations or carrying out experimental work connected with shipbuilding. One of them was joint author with a member I.S.A. of a valuable paper contributed to this year's transactions. In each of these cases the candidate would have qualified for admission if an associate had it not been for the sex disqualification. Although the number of applications so far received is small, it is probable that other qualified ladies might apply for admission if the necessary change in the rules were made. The Council do not propose to alter, in this connection, the professional qualifications now required for membership.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE
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PAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

SIBERIA MARU 20,000 16th Nov. at noon

TEYOU MARU 22,000 26th Nov.

SHIYOU MARU 22,000 18th Dec.

KOREA MARU 20,000 17th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CRUZ,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

KIYO MARU 17,200 9th January.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passenger may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration)

For Steamship.

MANILA Loongsang Frl. 29th Nov. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI via Ningpo Wongsang Sun. 17th Nov. at d'light

S'HAII via S'tow, F'chow Taisang Sun. 17th Nov. at d'light

HAIFHONG Taksang Tues. 19th Nov. at 8 a.m.

MANILA Fuenzang Fri. 22nd Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present, mostly

service is maintained with Calcutta by the ss. "

SHIPPING.

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INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

Steamship Owners, Brokers for the Sale, Purchase, Construction and Chartering of Steamers. Marine Insurance Brokers, etc.

Coalmine Owners also Bunker Coal Contractors.

Best Japanese Coal always in stock.

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NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

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NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.
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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
S.S. "SIBERIA MARU,"
From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
AND MANILA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MIZOKE, KISHIDAKE,
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MURBAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK,
PEKING, TIENTSIN, Dairen,
THINANU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
TAIPO, PHNOM PENH, MANILA,
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BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:
—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOJU, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURBAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK,
PEKING, TIENTSIN, Dairen,
THINANU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
TAIPO, PHNOM PENH, MANILA,
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MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

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S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 14, Fader Street, Hongkong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:
Chongming Yeesek, 7, from Shanghai.

Kinloch, Keachian Neckai, from Shanghai.

Cameron Netherlands Trading Society, from Yokohama.

Yanow, from Kobe.

Wibis, from Yokohama.

K.C. tel. Chinese Y.M.C.A. from Shanghai.

Chu Lap Tong, 276, Des Voeux Road Central, from Mongkok.

W.H. P. Co., Ltd., 100, Maude Street, from London.

W.N. Yen, 100, Maude Street, from London.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE (LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL SYMBOL	MEANING
1. ▲ (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2. ▲ (Black)	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3. ▲ (White)	South (E.E. to S.W.)
4. ▲ (White)	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5. ● (Black)	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6. X (Black)	Gale expected to increase.
7. + (Black)	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the trend of the wind or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The British Consul General, Mr. H. M. S. Turner, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Kai-sai-ko, and the signals near the Head Office's Quarters at Lytton.

The British Consul General, Mr. H. M. S. Turner, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Kai-sai-ko, and the signals near the Head Office's Quarters at Lytton.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

NIGHT SIGNALS (Lamps).

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour CONE will be exhibited at the following stations:

GAP ROCK, SAU YU WAN
WAGLAN, SAN KUNG
STANLEY, SAU TAU KOK
ABERDEEN, TAI PO

To notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals.

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observer.

The following information is given:

Typhoon and Continental Signals (a) Direction of centre; by 2 symbols at one yard arm.

(b) Duration of motion and velocity of centre, and the time; by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1 and 2).

(c) The reading of the velocity signal, and the time at which the gale is expected.

The upper symbol of group (a) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon or Depression is travelling.

Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such case no velocity is given.

The lower symbol of group (a) indicates the time at which the centre was at the extreme position.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre was at the extreme position from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale possibilities were first indicated.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

The two upper signals of group (a) indicate the latitude, and the two lower signals the longitude of the centre of the Typhoon or Depression, in degrees, as required by the International Maritime Commission. Only the last and most recent information is given; thus, (9) indicates longitude 109° E.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling.

Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such case no velocity is given.

The lower symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre was at the extreme position.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre was at the extreme position from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale possibilities were first indicated.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the velocity at which the gale is expected.

Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such case no velocity is given.

The lower symbol of group (c) indicates the time at which the gale is expected.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the time at which the gale is expected.

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THE TRAGEDY OF CAPT. CROMIE.

A Martyr to Duty.

Arthur Pollen writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:

The savage murder of Capt. Francis Cromie, R.N., while defending the British Embassy at Petrograd, has all the marks of high tragedy. The victim was a hero in every sense of that much hackneyed word. Brave, accomplished, resourceful, patient, he had striven faithfully to rescue the Russian fleet from the midsummer madness that, by killing discipline, threatened to rob it of all fighting value. A dozen times he had faced the Berserker rage of the mutineers and, by the nobility of his bearing and his fearless calm, had stayed their maniac passion and saved the lives of scores of officers. With infinite tact and courage he had carried on the naval war, so far as one man and one small flotilla of submarines could do it, throughout the summer and autumn of 1917.

When the final collapse came, and peace was inevitable, he destroyed his boats, sent their crews home, and stayed himself to protect British residents in Russia, and, so far as he could, to hold together all the forces of forces sanity and reason. Each successful effort had given him a week or a month for the service of Russia, trying to save her from enslavement. That he succeeded so often seemed beyond belief; His success has only heightened the horror of the final failure. Now he has died spending his last breath in the service of the murderers.

Secret of His Leadership.

His hold over his men was extraordinary and owed nothing to the gifts of the "Popularity Jack." He had no readiness in chaff or in any of the demagogic arts. His authority lay in this, that those under him relied implicitly on his courage, his knowledge of craft, and his unswerving sense of justice. He was infinitely patient in fathoming the troubles of others, infinitely persistent in seeing that those who served their country well got a full recognition of their merit. Yet he was severe on those who failed through their own fault. And he did not spare himself from his own censure.

Once off Memel his boat got its propellers entangled in a German net. For hours every effort to break loose failed. It looked as if escape was impossible. Cromie made no mystery of the situation.

It might be necessary to destroy the boat to prevent its falling into German hands. To do this he would blow out his ballast, and, once on the surface, give his crew a few minutes to swim for their lives, when he would fire bombs to destroy the submarine. He took the entire blame for the situation upon himself. "I have got you into this, and I do not see how I can get you out," he told them. At least a very dexterous, but highly perilous, backward dive broke the boat free and the danger was over. It was characteristic that this—Cromie's only even momentary failure as a submarine commander—was the thing that established him most firmly as a leader of men. He and his crew had faced death together; and he had taken the blame of it before them all.

Cromie's war services began when he forced a passage into the Baltic in E. 16 during the autumn of 1915. He appeared on the scene, therefore, after the more dramatic of Max Horton's successes. But it was not long before he made his presence felt. It was he who organised the systematic attack on the ships bringing the Swedish ore to Germany. Before the winter set in he had himself sunk ten of these and the German cruiser *Udine* as well. As a fact, from no single trip did he return empty handed. His contribution, then, to the British campaign in these waters during that fighting season was very considerable. When the pause of the long winter came it was natural enough that the chief responsibility for keeping the flotilla in fighting trim should fall upon one whose administrative capacity had already been proved beyond question.

The Crisis.

Cromie's place in history was made for him by the great crisis of 1917. The head-quarters of the British flotilla were then at Reval, and when the revolution broke out, Cromie himself was at Petrograd on leave. At the hotel in which he and a handful of other British officers were staying he persuaded all their Russian co-conspirators to retire from the ground floor, and to leave the foreigners to face the mob. Their calmness and unconcern surprised and disarmed the revolutionaries when they broke in. But at nightfall it was said that shots were fired from the roof of the hotel, and on the following day it was with far greater difficulty that the situation was saved. Cromie was, however, equal to it. But he was unable to stay at Petrograd, his duty being to return to Reval to protect his flotilla. He arrived there the day before the naval mutiny broke out. At Helsinki and Kronstadt the outbreak was accompanied by the most hideous atrocities. More than a hundred naval officers were murdered with every circumstance of horror, and that at Reval things took a much milder turn as was attributed by Russian officers who lived through those awful days, entirely to Cromie and the British detachment.

Cromie's headquarters were in the Russian cruiser *Dwina*, and in this ship, as in all others, the mutineers derailed their officers and elected substitutes. One Russian officer whose severity had made him unpopular with the men was marked for vengeance, and when he took refuge under Cromie's protection his immediate surrender was demanded. But Cromie's firmness, tact and good-nature were equal to the situation, and another life was saved. When the mutineers set fire to the yard and town it was Cromie's bluejackets, organised as a fire brigade, that checked the conflagration.

(Signed) George V., R.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Text of Telegram to President of Portugal.

The text of the telegram sent by His Majesty King George V. to His Excellency the President of Portugal has been cabled to His Excellency the Governor of Macao and re-transmitted to the Consul for Portugal here for general information. It reads as follows:

"London, 11th, 7.15 a.m.—I take special pleasure, Mr. President, in addressing myself to you on this auspicious occasion, on which the last of our enemies has laid down his arms. The Alliance which has for so long and so closely united the peoples of Portugal and Great Britain was put to the test against all the assaults of the enemy and emerged triumphant in defence of Liberty and Justice. I wish, Mr. President, to request you to accept my personal felicitations, and to transmit to our Portuguese Allies the cordial congratulations of the people of my Empire. May the new era, the break of whose dawn we see, bind more closely the ancient ties which unite the peoples of my Empire and that of Portugal and bring to both prosperity and progress."

Macao Celebrations.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* published in Macao contains the above telegram, and also a notification stating that the Vice-President of the Senate there has convened a mass meeting to take place on the 18th instant at 3.30 p.m. in the Council Chamber to celebrate the victory. H. M. the Governor has promised to preside.

The Ecclesiastical Authorities have issued a circular in which the people are invited to a solemn Te Deum on Sunday at 5 p.m.

Macao is being proclaimed a public holiday, while the schools have closed to-day and will also close on Monday.

Mr. Wei Yuk Honoured.

His many friends in the Colony will be pleased to hear that the Royal Swedish Order of Wasa (1st Class) has been conferred upon Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., by His Majesty King Gustaf V. of Sweden. The decoration was presented to Mr. Wei Yuk to-day by Mr. G. Ladin, the Acting Vice-Consul for Sweden in Hongkong.

that he said goodbye to his brother officers and the men who had served him so long and so faithfully. And it was much against his will that he remained at Petrograd as naval attaché.

Throughout 1915 and 1916 he had made his mark as a fighting man, as an administrator, as a strategist; he mastered the Russian language; he had shown infinite tact, patience and resource in getting all to work together in face of the thousand difficulties; he had kept his flotilla in repair and his men in good health and spirits. Two crowded and difficult years had seen him pass, to speak, through one grade after another in the hierarchy of command—seaman, technician, the fighting leader, administrator, the planner and organiser of victory. It was a great experience and a unique training, a thing that would have made him invaluable to the Service had he not been, as he was, all in vain. Beyond what the British flotilla could do, very little was done in the Baltic that year. And they could do very little.

The End of It All.

It was the fiasco of the second attack on the Gulf of Riga that showed what the end must be. The few submarines and craft that were on the spot were lost to their fate. The Dreadnought Fleet, that could not be moved except by permission of the committee of sailors, lay idly in port. The Osel ports surrendered for the most without firing a shot. The crew of one ship abandoned her and blew her up. It was indeed a final proof that the Russian navy existed no longer.

When the end finally came and Lenin's Government decided on the shamless surrender at Brest, there was nothing for it but to take the British boats out to sea and scuttle them. A heavy, heavy heart beat with pride with the ships that had fought so well and with a still heavier heart

THE BUNDLE MAN.

Married Naval Officers.

"You don't mean to tell me you're a bundle man, old bird? That's heaven I'm not, anyway; it isn't half good enough."

Such is the remark frequently passed by one naval officer to another, "bundle man" being naval slang for married officer. Great though the difficulties are that confront the bundle man in the Navy, many prefer to face them rather than remain single.

There is an old saying that a naval officer should be "married to the service" only, and this would appear to be the view taken by the powers that be on the subject. Not only is no separation allowances granted, but no married quarters or any other facilities are provided for the wives. This being the case, Mrs. N.O. who wishes to see as much of her husband as possible must be continually taking lodgings in different parts, often arriving in an utterly strange place, only to find that her husband's ship has just left. This constant travelling is a heavy drain on the small

An occasional free pass or reduced railway fare would confer a very real boon upon the impetuous young wife. Those who know the many expenses to which a naval officer is put must surely admit that the pay is totally inadequate. Many people are under the impression that the gold on his uniform is to be found in standards in his pockets, but this unfortunately is seldom the case.

Two Establishments.

The seafaring bundle man is called upon to run two establishments, one afloat and one ashore. On board he has mess bills to pay, and also his share in any entertainment which the ship may do. This is no small item. Then, again, his servant aboard has to be paid, just the same as his wife's ashore. It would surprise the average farmer or shopkeeper were he to see the humble lodgings in which the wives of naval officers usually live, yet they can afford nothing better unless they have substantial private means.

The State cries out for more children; then let her be consistent. Few lieutenants who are solely dependent on their pay of 12s. per day dare indulge in the luxury of a wife, their only rise for eight years being eighteen-pence a day. Many would-be bundle men apply for the command of a destroyer, as this means an extra 5s. 8d. a day for them, a small fortune to those of us who must reckon in shillings and not pounds.

It is strange that a country which is dependent, not only for its immunity from invasion, but for the very bread-it-eats, on the efforts of its sailors, should not do more for its naval officers to encourage them to perpetuate a race which contains the very best elements in the country. As matters stand at present, the naval officer who is bold enough to take unto himself a wife is penalised.

Workers ashore would long ago have gone on strike if treated with so little consideration but such a course is not open for the naval man.

The call of love, however, beats as strongly in his heart as in that of his brother ashore. It is unfair to expect him to remain single, and one day it is to be hoped that the country may recognise this and give him the means to make the "bundle" very much easier to bear than is at present the case.—*Daily Chronicle*.

Health Return.

There was one fatal case of cerebro-spinal fever notified yesterday, the victim being a Chinese.

Hockling the Pulpit.

At the close of the service at City Temple recently Miss Maude Royden (according to arrangement) invited questions from the congregation and the opportunity was taken advantage of with eagerness. The questions raised were more of a semi-devotional character than controversial. The experiment, which is to be repeated on every Sunday evening, aroused considerable interest among the worshippers.

Customs Change.

Mr. R. H. R. Wade, Commissioner of Customs, has announced temporary changes of some Subsidy Duties to M.L. to be in force on December 1st.

REBUILD!

Bold Plans of Reconstruction Ministry.

The auditorium of the Y.M.C.A. at Canton was the scene of a notable gathering of foreign and English-speaking Chinese on Thursday, to celebrate the Allied victory and to hear an address given by Bishop Homer O. Stuntz, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The meeting was opened by Mr. G. E. Lerrigo, the general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., who remarked that the meeting was arranged on a short notice in order to avail of the presence of Bishop Stuntz, who was on a visit to this city. He said that there had come together to thank God for the manifestation of His great goodness in the victory of the Allies. He then asked one of the ministers present to say prayers. After this followed a piano duet, a chorus song, and a song by Mrs. Gragbill, who, after being encoraged, sang the "Marseillaise" and "Star Spangled Banner" joined in by the audience.

There is no man in the present Ministry who knows more intimately the needs and feelings of the workers than Mr. Addison. Insecurity, as he well knows, has been their curse in the old days, and it is the shadow which lies across the path of the future. To give security is, therefore, his first aim in his plans for re-settlement after demobilisation. With that view the whole prospects of reinstatement in the positions and trades left by volunteers and conscripts before they went to the war has been again reviewed and surveyed. The result is that 63 per cent. of the fighters are now promised reinstatement on the basis of a revised promise.

The first step in the declaration of peace will be to demobilise as large a part of the army as can be spared—to shift from a war to a peace footing. The card index for the purpose is now ready.

Cards have been printed in different colours according to priority in demobilisation. The principle of priority will be that the trades most urgently needed should go back first. If food is the most urgent need, then the food producers will be first released; if building, then the builders, and so on in order of urgency.

There will be local resettlement committees in every part of the country to look after the interests of returning soldiers.

Each released man will be guaranteed one whole year's unemployment insurance under the conditions of the Unemployment Insurance Act. He will receive relief in case of necessity up to 20 weeks; but any suitable work offered to him must be accepted, and therefore the State may provide State employment in place of relief. Much will obviously depend on the state of the national resources!

One of the still undecided questions is whether there should be a statutory right to reinstatement. The difficulty in the way of such a plan is that, with all the various recruiting movements and the constant raising of the age for compulsory service, there are overlapping claims in a vast number of cases. Obviously, the right general rule is that the man who went first should have the first right to the place. But there will be a large number of men who will have learned new trades, or too old, or too tired for their former work or anxious to emigrate or to go on the land, or desirous to become professional soldiers. It is difficult to put these things in a Statute. But it is also most important that the conscientious employer who takes back his man should not suffer in comparison with the employer who substitutes the labour of women and children.

Civilian war workers will be demobilised precisely in the same way as the actual soldiers. They will receive railway passes and the same unemployment insurance guarantees.

But it is not enough to send some ten millions or so of men and women into the labour market. There must be some probability of work. The first necessity is a renewal of raw material; for the supply will have run terribly low in all countries, and this dearth of raw

material will be one of the most serious obstacles in the way of getting the factories going again.

China should have an impartial and honest commission to straighten out her finances—to build 25,000 miles of railway and 100,000 miles of good motor roads.

The Powers should give back

every cent of the unpaid Boxer Indemnity to China.

THE ARMISTICE.

Mass Meeting at Canton.

The auditorium of the Y.M.C.A. at Canton was the scene of a notable gathering of foreign and English-speaking Chinese on Thursday, to celebrate the Allied victory and to hear an address given by Bishop Homer O. Stuntz, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The meeting was opened by Mr. G. E. Lerrigo, the general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., who remarked that the meeting was arranged on a short notice in order to avail of the presence of Bishop Stuntz, who was on a visit to this city. He said that there had come together to thank God for the manifestation of His great goodness in the victory of the Allies. He then asked one of the ministers present to say prayers. After this followed a piano duet, a chorus song, and a song by Mrs. Gragbill, who, after being encoraged, sang the "Marseillaise" and "Star Spangled Banner" joined in by the audience.

"Buying a town" sounded such a large financial deal that Shaftesbury (Dorset) has become a big item of interest.

Lord Stalbridge had decided to sell, and Mr. James White, of London, decided to buy. Mr.

White recently told a representative of the *Daily Chronicle* why he had bought it, and all about it.

"I saw a bill, with the heading,

'A Town for Sale,' and when I

had read all about Shaftesbury I

I offered Lord Stalbridge's agent £75,000 for it. The deal was almost completed when he came

to say that the Mayor and Corporation

and a lot of ecclesiastical

authorities and others had been to

see him about it, and Lord Stal-

bridge would like them to

have the chance of securing the

property. So I have given them

an option to purchase at £80,000,

for seven days and every tenant

has an option to purchase the

property he is in possession of as

well.

"Other gentlemen have been

mentioned publicly as being

associated with me, but all that

it amounts to is that I offered two

friends a third share each in the

deal, and they accepted. It is

one of the prettiest little villages

I have seen. To call it a town

seems almost ridiculous. Yet I

suppose one must, for it has its

own mayor and corporation. It

will be a very interesting develop-

ment if they are able to take over

the property, for I should think

it will be the first instance—in

modern times, at any rate—of the

corporation owning their own

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"
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CIVIL ENGINEERS,
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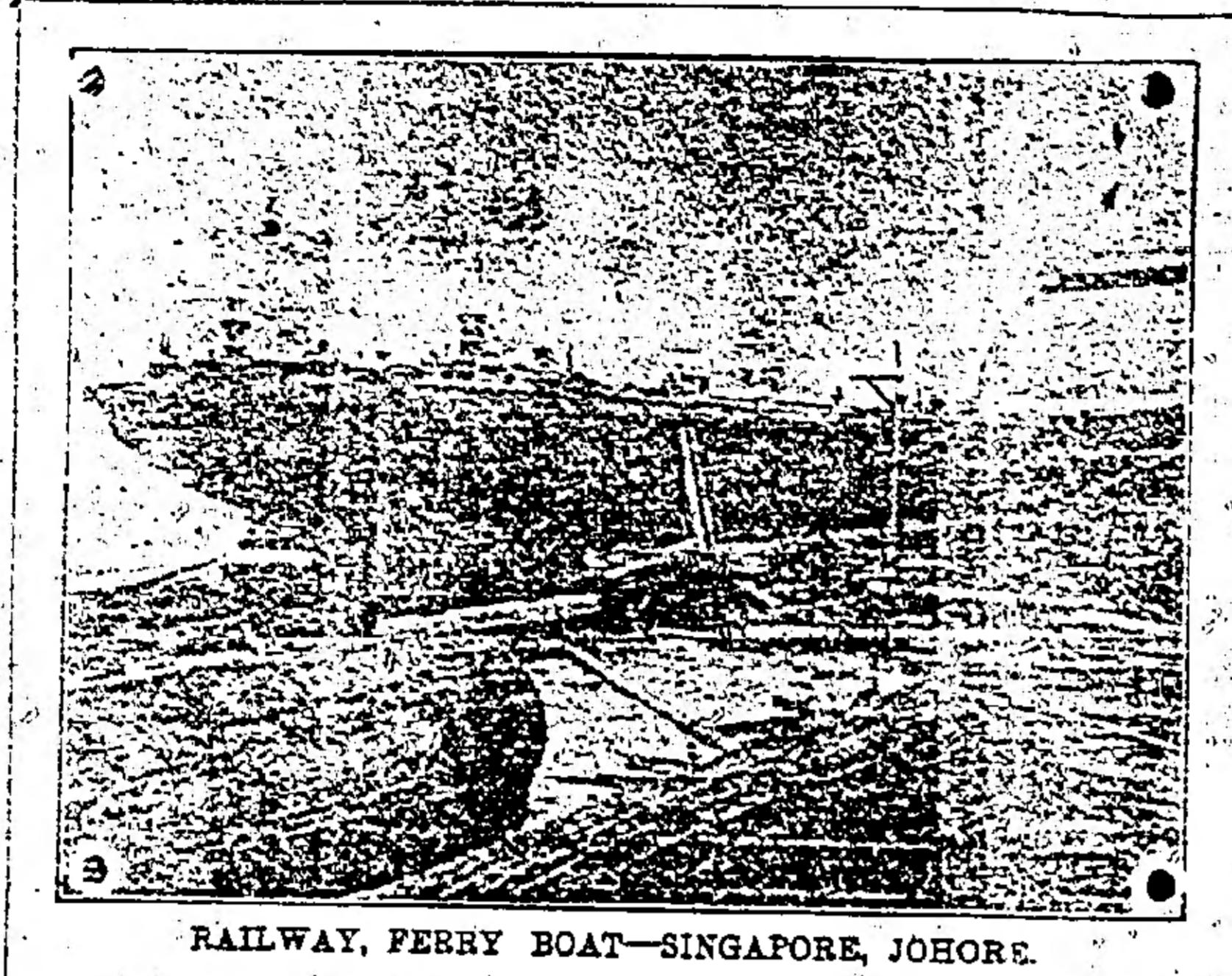
REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Soles and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT:

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fitchet's fire-proof safes

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.



RAILWAY, FERRY BOAT—SINGAPORE, JOHORE.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete

Codes, A.B.C., 5th A.Z. Français, Bentley's, Omnibus and Private.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulls, Ferry Boats in steel, wood and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, and wood. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

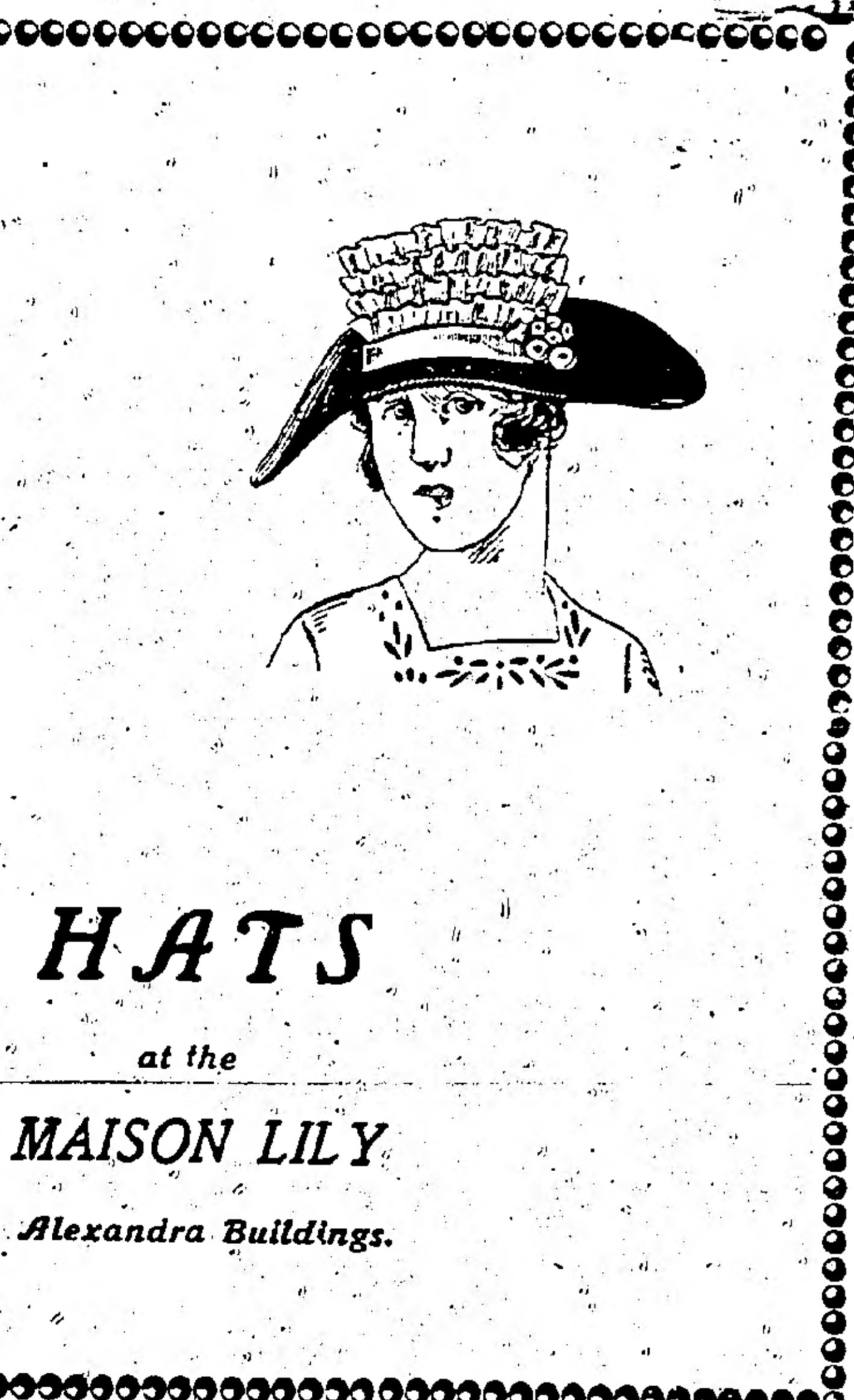
Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels. Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

SPECIALISTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

State Enterprise in New South Wales.

An official statement shows the result of the operations of State industrial undertakings in New South Wales during the past year to be as follows:—State Clothing Factory—Loss of £275—apparently, as the departments which are its customers obtained their supplies at a rate slightly lower than sufficient to cover working expenses. State Bakery.—Profit of £825; accumulated profit, £10,145. State Metal Quarry.—Profit, £1,200; accumulated profit, £30,282. Maroubra Quarry.—Profit of £500; accumulated profit, £2,890. State Brickworks.—Profit of £3,900; accumulated profit, £24,118. State Timber Yards.—Loss of £15,343, but there was a profit on the last half year of £5,657 as against a loss of £21,000 for the first half of the year. State Motor Garage.—Profit of £1,400. Building Construction.—Profit of £4,000. Monier Pipe Works.—Profit of £7,839. State Power Station.—Loss of £3,216 which, however, is made good by the State brickworks, timber yards, and abattoirs, which are consumers. Trawling Industry.—Loss of £5,498, due principally to the fact that the trawlers were commandeered for a time by the Commonwealth Government, and to the fact that, owing to the war, boilers are unobtainable for the trawlers built at Wallis Island. In regard to the development of Australian industries many proposals have been submitted to the Commonwealth Treasury during the past few months. Among the biggest receiving approval are the following:—The extension of the steel works at Newcastle, £1,627,000; manufacture of prints, white lead, etc., £300,000; manufacture of zinc, £100,000; manufacture of woolen yarn, £100,000; cement works, (1) £100,000, (2) £75,000; wool scouring, (1) £30,000, (2) £45,000; the manufacture of steel products, £75,000.



HATS

at the

MAISON LILY

Alexandra Buildings.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 3/2

Demand 3/2 3/16

30 d/s 3/2 5/16

60 d/s 3/2 7/16

4 m/s 3/2 9/16

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 135/4

T/T Japan 137/4

T/T India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 75/4

co & New York 175

T/T Java Nom.

T/T Marks 4/13

T/T France 4/13

Deand, Paris 4/13/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/34

4 m/s. D/P 3/34

6 m/s. L/C 3/34

30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne 3/34

30 d/s. San Francis co & New York 76/4

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 4/30/4

4 m/s. France 4/35/4

Demand, Germany —

Demand, New York 75/4

Demand, Bombay Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 15/14

Demand, Singapore 135/4

On Haiphong 1 1/4 % prem.

On Saigon 1 1/4 % prem.

On Bangkok 48/4

Sovereign 6.20 Nom.

Gold leaf per oz 44.40

Bar Silver, per oz 48/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

H/kong 50 cts sub. par.

" 10 " 40.50% prem.

" 5 " 42.00% prem.

Canton " 13 1/2 dis.

On Haiphong 1 1/4 % prem.

On Saigon 1 1/4 % prem.

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